



# Trends in the Prevalence of Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

## National YRBS: 1991–2009

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	Changes from 1991 2009 <sup>1</sup>	Change from 2007 2009 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rarely or never wore a seat belt</b> (when riding in a car driven by someone else)											
25.9 (20.8–31.7) <sup>3</sup>	19.1 (16.6–21.9)	21.7 (18.4–25.4)	19.3 (16.0–23.0)	16.4 (13.7–19.4)	14.1 (12.5–15.9)	18.2 (14.3–22.9)	10.2 (8.5–12.1)	11.1 (8.9–13.8)	9.7 (8.2–11.4)	Decreased, 1991–2009	No change
<b>Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet</b> (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)											
96.2 (94.8–97.2)	92.8 (89.9–94.9)	92.8 (91.1–94.3)	88.4 (83.2–92.1)	85.3 (81.3–88.6)	84.7 (81.4–87.5)	85.9 (82.3–88.9)	83.4 (79.8–86.5)	85.1 (82.3–87.6)	84.7 (81.2–87.6)	Decreased, 1991–2001 No change, 2001–2009	No change
<b>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol one or more times</b> (in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)											
39.9 (37.7–42.2)	35.3 (32.7–38.1)	38.8 (35.0–42.7)	36.6 (34.4–38.8)	33.1 (30.8–35.4)	30.7 (28.7–32.8)	30.2 (28.1–32.5)	28.5 (26.5–30.5)	29.1 (27.2–31.2)	28.3 (26.7–29.9)	Decreased, 1991–2009	No change
<b>Drove when drinking alcohol one or more times</b> (in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)											
16.7 (14.9–18.7)	13.5 (11.7–15.6)	15.4 (12.3–19.1)	16.9 (14.3–19.9)	13.1 (11.9–14.3)	13.3 (11.8–14.8)	12.1 (10.8–13.4)	9.9 (8.9–11.0)	10.5 (9.3–11.9)	9.7 (8.7–10.8)	No change, 1991–1997 Decreased, 1997–2009	No change

<sup>1</sup> Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade.

<sup>2</sup> Based on t-test analyses,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence interval.

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